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BRITANNIA DEPICTA

A SERIES OF VIEWS

(*With brief Descriptions*)

OF THE MOST INTERESTING AND PICTURESQUE OBJECTS

IN GREAT BRITAIN.

THE COUNTIES ALPHABETICALLY ARRANGED.

81042

PART VI.

CONTAINING THIRTY-ONE VIEWS IN DERBYSHIRE.

ENGRAVED FROM DRAWINGS MADE

By J. FARINGTON, Esq. R. A

LONDON:

PRINTED FOR T. CADELL AND W. DAVIES, STRAND, BOOKSELLERS TO THE ROYAL ACADEMY;

By G. SIDNEY, Northumberland Street.

1818.

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LIST OF PLATES.

THE THIRTY-ONE VIEWS IN DERBYSHIRE,

Contained in this Part, will serve to illustrate the Eighth Part (published at the same Time) of MAGNA BRITANNIA; or a concise Topographical Account of the several Counties of Great Britain, by the REV. DANIEL LYSONS, F.R.S. and F.A.S. and SAMUEL LYSONS, Esq. F.R.S. and F.A.S. and when bound therewith may be placed in the following order:

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*** The subsequent Parts of BRITANNIA DEPICTA will be published regularly at the same periods as the Continuation of the MAGNA BRITANNIA; arranged in the same manner, and printed on paper of corresponding size and quality.

Drawn by J. Farrington, Esq.r R.A.

Engraved by J. Middiman.

Church Rocks at Matlock.

Published May 15. 1817. by T. Cadell & W. Davies Strand. London.

CHURCH ROCKS AT MATLOCK.

THESE rocks rise behind the village church, and descend precipitately on the opposite side, to the River Derwent, overlooking the village of Matlock, part of which appears in the left of our View. In their interstices, many hardy trees have taken root; and, notwithstanding the scanty nutriment such a situation must afford, they thrive with much vigour, and greatly contribute to enhance the romantic beauty of the scenery.

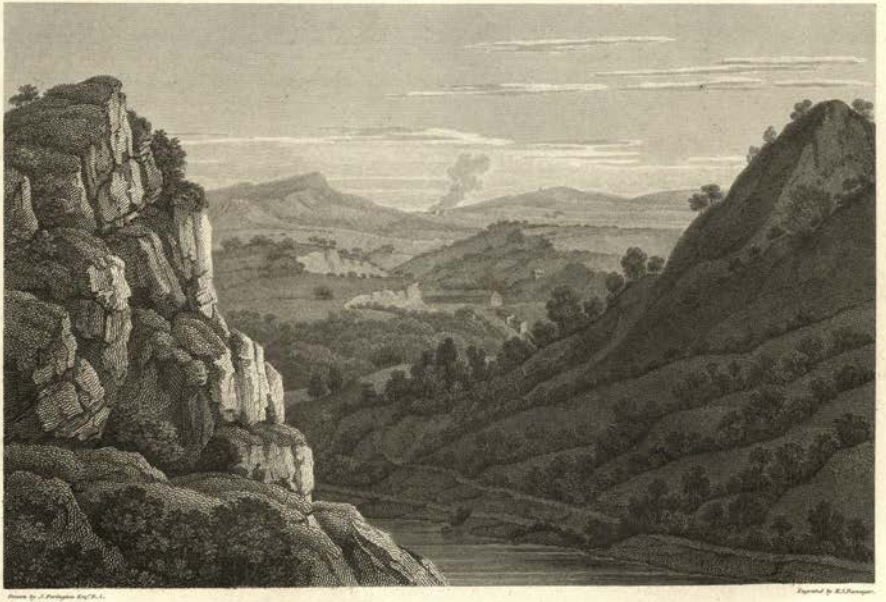
On the summit of one of these rocks, known by the name of Riber Hill, are some ancient remains, which, by some antiquaries, are conjectured to have been a Druidical Altar, while others have supposed them to be the reliques of a Cromlech. This eminence is called the Hirst Stones; it is composed of four rude masses of grit-stone, one of which (apparently the smallest), is placed upon the others, and is computed to weigh about two tons.

Drawn by J. Farlington, Esq.r R.A.

Engraved by F. R. Hay.

View near Matlock.

Published May 15.1817. by T. Cadell & W. Davies, Strand, London.



Drawn by J. Farington Esq.R.A.

Engraved by R.S.Davenport.

General View from Matlock High Tor.

Published May 15. 1817. by T. Cadell & W. Davies, Strand. London.

THE GENERAL VIEW FROM MATLOCK HIGH TOR,

EXHIBITS the appearance of this romantic country, when viewed from an elevated station. The High Tor is here seen on the left, with the Derwent flowing at its base. In the centre, the buildings connected with Matlock Bath, appear in the bosom of lofty and picturesque scenery.

Drawn by J. Farington Esq.r R.A.

Engraved by F. C. Lewis

North View of the High Tor at Matlock.

Published May 25. 1817, by T. Cadell, Str.d, Davies Street, London.

Drawn by J. Farrington Esqr. R.A.

Engraved by John Landseer Esqre.

South View of Matlock High Tor.

Published May 15 1817 by T. Cadell & W. Davies Strand London.

NORTH AND SOUTH VIEWS OF THE HIGH-TOR.

AT Matlock, this pile of rocks is the most prominent feature. It stands on the east side of the Derwent, in a winding vale bounded on one side by cultivated slopes with towering rocks, and by pendent woods on the other. The road from Matlock Bath to Matlock Village passes through the vale. The height of this stupendous rock is upwards of three hundred and fifty feet; the lower part is covered with small trees and underwood, of various foliage; but the upper part, for nearly two hundred feet, is one broad mass of naked perpendicular rock. The fragments, that have fallen from this eminence, form the bed of the river, which flows immediately below. In some places, the stream glides smoothly round the base of the mountains; in others, it is seen bounding rapidly over craggy masses that considerably impede its progress; and the murmur of the torrent is increased by a repercussion of the sound from the high rocks that overhang it. After sudden and heavy rains, the impetuosity of the current is greatly increased, and the sublimity of the View is proportionably augmented.

Drawn by J. Farington R.A. Engraved by F.C. Lewis

Entrance of Dove Dale.

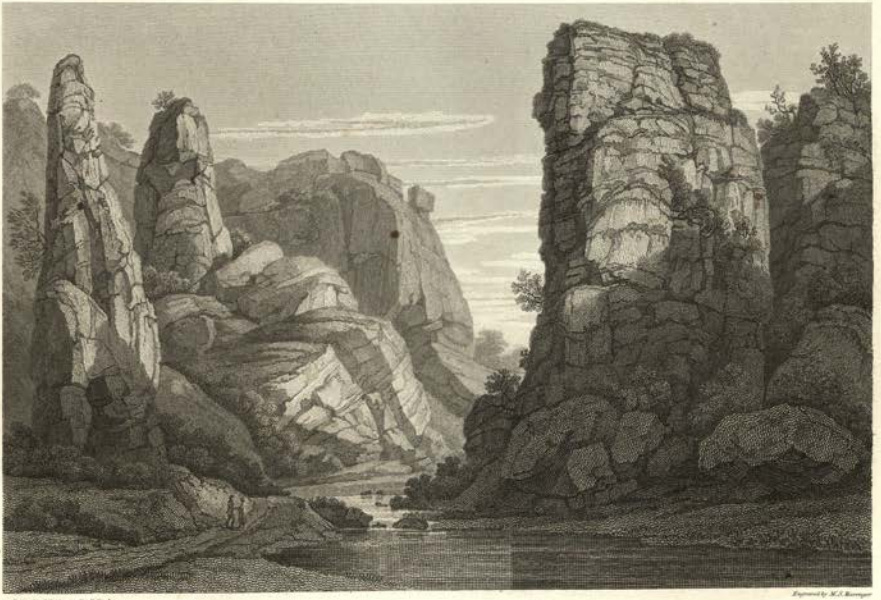
Published June 1. 1817. by T. Cadell & W. Davies, Strand, London.

Drawn by J. Farington Esq.re R.A.

Engraved by J. Scott.

The Straits in Dove Dale.

Published June 1.1815. by T. Cadell & W. Davies. Strand. London.



Drawn by J. Farington Esq.re R.A.

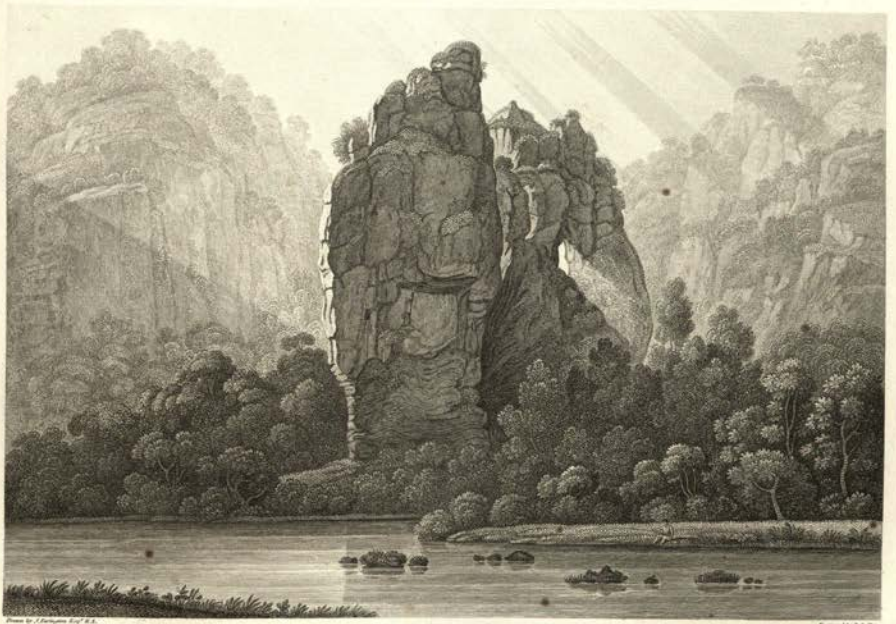
Engraved by M.S. Barenger

Rocks called Pickerings Tower and the Steeples in Dove Dale.

Published May 6. 1817. by T. Cadell & W. Davies, Strand, London.

North View of Pickerings Tower in Dove Dale.

Published June 1.1789 by T. Cadell & W. Davies Strand London.



Church Rock in Dove Dale.

Published June 1. 1817. by T. Cadell & W. Davies Strand. London.

Drawn by J. Hampton, Esq.r R.A.

Engraved by J. Landseer F.S.A.

Scene in Dove Dale.

Published June 1.1817, by T. Cadell & W. Davies Strand, London.

ENTRANCE TO DOVEDALE.

THE country, in the neighbourhood of this romantic spot, is open and hilly; but, on entering the Dale, which derives its name from the River Dove flowing through the valley, a change of scenery instantly takes place; and rocks, abrupt and vast, rise on each side of the astonished traveller. The Dale is rather more than two miles in length, and is, in every part, deep and narrow; the river running sometimes close to the rocks on one side, sometimes on the other, and often scarcely leaving a footpath. These rocks, on both sides of the water, are of grey limestone, of every wild and grotesque variety and shape, and increase in the interest they excite, as the traveller advances up the Dale. The four Plates, entitled, "SCENE IN DOVEDALE," the "STRAITS IN DOVEDALE," the "ROCKS, CALLED PICKERING'S TOWER, AND THE STEEPLES," together with the "NORTH VIEW OF PICKERING'S TOWER, IN DOVEDALE," will convey an impressive idea of the appearance presented by the stupendous piles of rock. Sometimes they stand single, like the fragments of a wall, or the tower of an old castle. Sometimes they rise from a broad base, in a kind of pyramid; at others, they are slender, like a pinnacle; and sometimes they are plain and perpendicular. Sometimes huge masses hang upon the upper part, almost without support, and seem to menace, with destruction, any one who ventures beneath them. Their grey colour agreeably harmonizes with the verdure that runs in large patches down their channelled sides, which, in many places, are covered by mosses, lichens, yew, ash, and other hardy trees, and their tops are frequently sprinkled with the mountain ash.

About a mile from the entrance of the Dale, a large detached rock, solitary, craggy, and pointed, starts out to a great height, and forms a singularly grand object. This rock is known by the appellation of Dovedale Church: it is seen to great advantage in our Plate, entitled, "CHURCH ROCK IN DOVEDALE," which presents a front view of this lofty mass of rocks.

Throughout the whole of this romantic Dale, the changing current of the Dove greatly contributes to diversify the character of the scenery. This river is never less than ten, nor so much as twenty, yards wide; generally from three to four feet deep, and transparent to the bottom, except when it is covered with a foam of the purest white, under waterfalls, which are perfectly clear. These are very lucid, but very different; in some places they stretch straight across, or aslant, the stream; in others, they are only partial, and the water either dashes against the stones, and leaps over them, or, pouring along a steep, rebounds upon those below: sometimes it rushes through the several openings between them, and at other times it is driven back by the obstruction, and turns into an eddy. In one particular spot, the valley almost closing, leaves hardly a passage for the river; which, pent up, and struggling for a vent, rages, roars, and foams, till it has extricated itself from the confinement. In other parts, the stream, though never languid, is often gentle, flows round a little desert island, glides between *aits* (or islets) of bul-rushes, disperses itself among tufts of grass and of moss, bubbles about a water-dock, or plays with the slender threads of aquatic plants, which float upon the surface; but, when augmented by winter-storms, the gentle Dove becomes a tremendous torrent; the noise of which, foaming along its stony channel, is re-echoed in loud thunder from the contiguous hills and rocks; it then swells over the whole area of the valley, and has a singularly fine effect; and the grandeur of the river is then in full harmony with the grandeur of its banks.

Drawn by J. Farington Esq.r R. A.

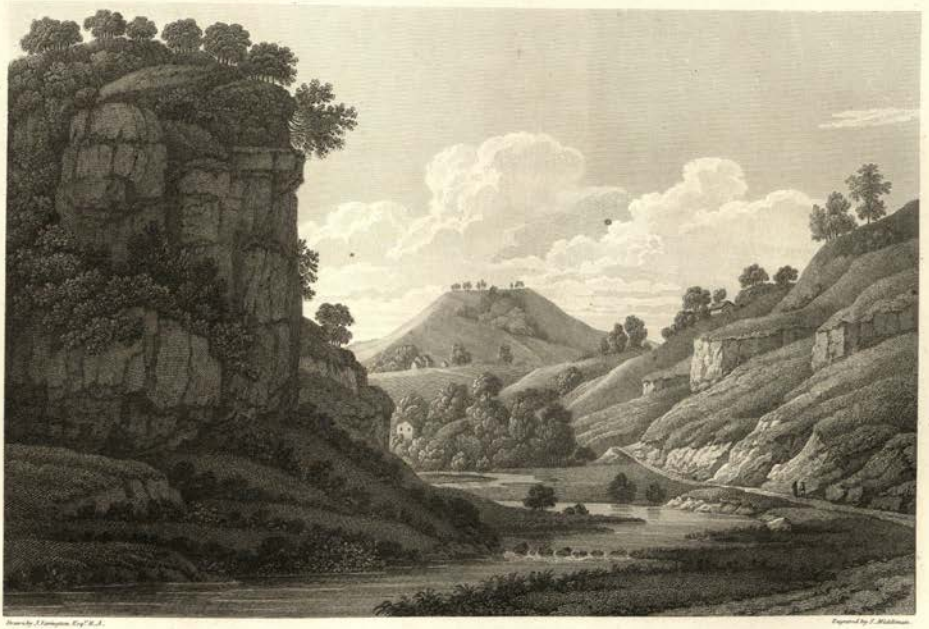
Engraved by J. Scott

Scene in Chee Dale.

Published May 8. 1789, by T. Cadell & W. Davies, Strand, London.

SCENE IN CHEE-DALE.

CHEE-DALE is a close, deep, winding valley, about five miles to the south of Buxton, through which flows the river Wye, and in some places nearly fills up all the space between the rocks that seem to have been forced asunder by some great convulsion of nature. In this Dale rises the stupendous mass of rock, called Chee-Tor; it is nearly perpendicular, and upwards of three hundred and sixty feet in height. Its sides are, in some parts, partially covered with Brush-wood, Mountain-ash, and other hardy trees; but, in others, they are totally naked, precipitous, and impending. This singular chasm runs in a direction so nearly circular, that Chee-Tor, and its dependent masses of rock, are almost insulated by the river which flows at their feet.



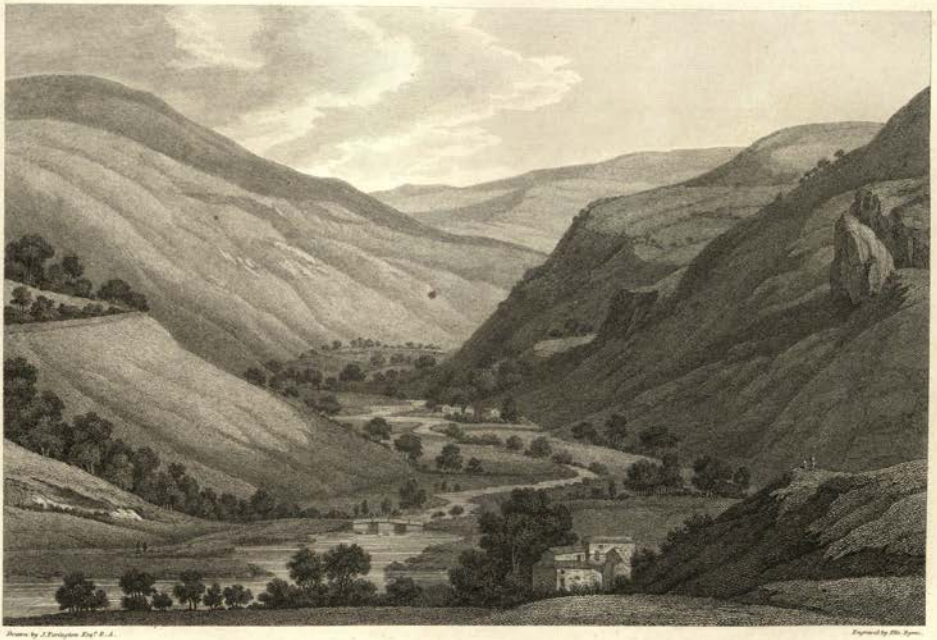
Drawn by J. Farington, Esq.R.A. Engraved by F. Middleman.

Scene in Millers Dale.

Published May 3, 1817, by T. Cadell, & W. Davies, Strand, London.

MILLER'S DALE,

OR MILL-HOUSE DALE, is in the Parish of Tidswell. It is a continuation of a long line of Dale which commences with "Monsal Dale," and proceeds for several miles uninterruptedly. In this long extended Dale there are many turnings, and particular names have been given to different parts of it. Miller's, or Mill-House Dale, lies between Monsal Dale and Chee Dale. The transparent stream which passes through it adds much to its beauty; the traveller here finds softness and extent united with grandeur, which gives greater effect to the inclosed and solemn grandeur of Chee Dale, which in this picturesque course comes next in succession.



Drawn by J. Farington Esq.r R.A.

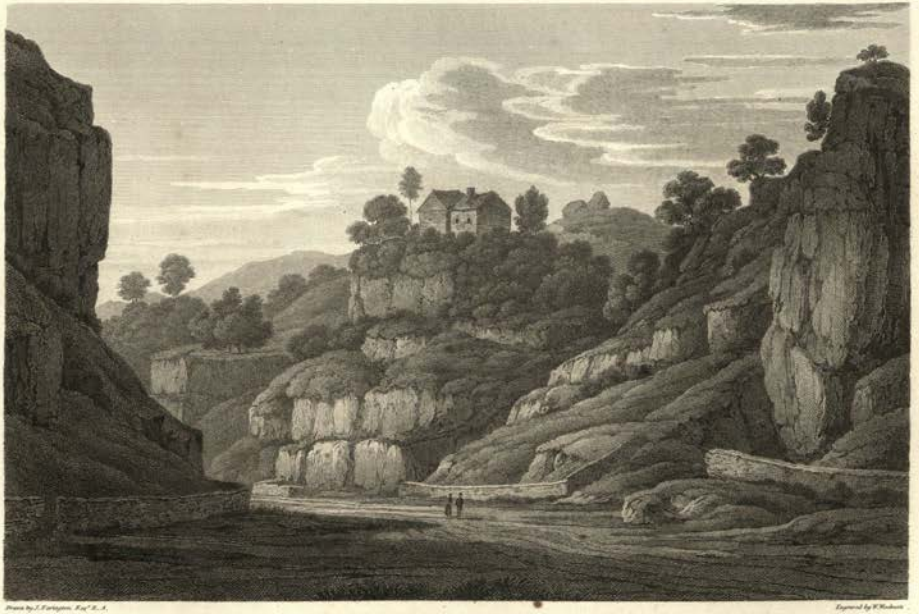
Engraved by Wm. Byrne.

Monsal Dale.

Published May 6. 1817. by T. Cadell & W. Davies, Strand. London.

MONSAL DALE.

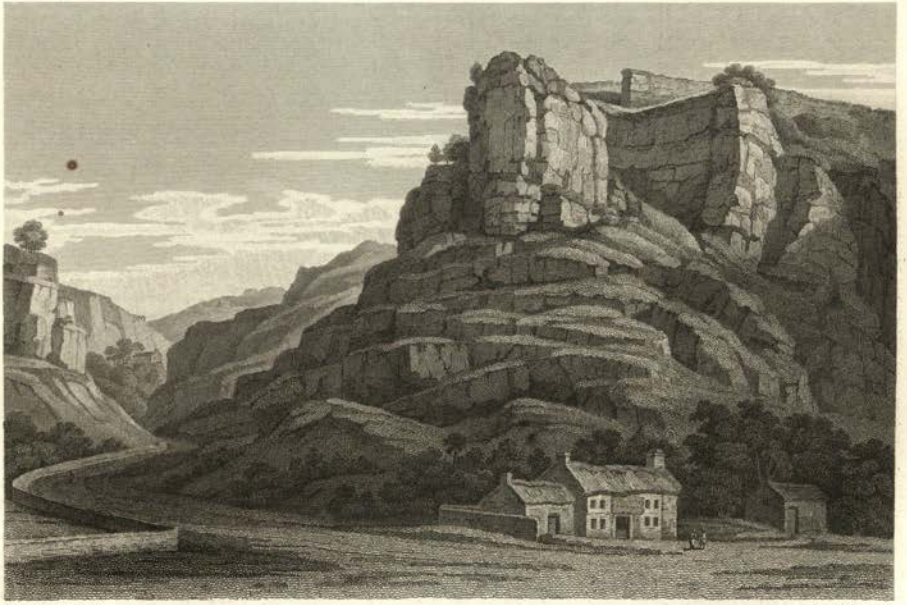
MONSAL DALE, is something more than two miles from Bakewell, on ascending a hill in the vicinity of Ashford; on the road, a wall guards a precipice on the left, whence a most enchanting scene presents itself. The bottom is Monsal Dale, a narrow valley, running between high verdant hills and some lofty rocks, and watered by the little River Wye; which, rising near Buxton, about ten miles off, finds its way between the hills, and flows through this Dale, by Ashford, Bakewell, and Haddon-Hall, into the Derwent. Near the head of the Dale, the rocks project with terrific grandeur; but as we advance, it gradually expands, and the stream gently winds through luxuriant meadows. The Farm-house, seen in the fore-ground of our View, is situated in a most charming situation; shaded by trees; and contiguous, is a rustic wooden bridge over the stream; it rests upon some rocks, and forms a communication with the opposite ground. The prevailing character of this Dale is, tranquil beauty, and it is justly considered as one of the most pleasing spots in Derbyshire.



Drawn by J. Farington, Esq.r R.A. Engraved by W. Hodgetts

Scene in Middleton Dale.

Published May 8. 1815, by T. Cadell & W. Davies, Strand, London.



Drawn by J. Rathbone Esqr R.A.

Engraved by W.J. Bennett.

Rocks in Middleton Dale.

Published May 1.1819, by T. Cadell, & W. Davies, Strand, London.

Drawn by J. Farington, Esq.r R.A.

Engraved by J. Scott.

Rocks in Middleton Dale.

Published May 1. 1813 by T. Cadell & W. Davies, Strand, London.

SCENE IN MIDDLETON DALE—ROCKS IN MIDDLETON DALE.

MIDDLETON DALE is a narrow, deep, and winding ravine, near the village of Stoney Middleton, whence it has obtained its name. The Dale is nearly two miles in length, and is not so much distinguished for its beauty, as for the very peculiar shape of its rocks, of which our three Views will convey an accurate idea. The valley, or rather chasm, only affords space for a road, and the turnings are so sharp, as occasionally to lead the tourist to infer, that all further progress is prevented, by the opposition of an insurmountable barrier of a precipitous rock. On the north side, the rocks are perpendicular, rising to the height of three or four hundred feet, and bear a strong resemblance to the round towers and buttresses of a ruined castle; and their upper strata, running in parallel directions, take the form of cornices. The rocks are every where naked, except at a point near the entrance of Eyam Dale.

It has been conjectured that the rocks, which form this chasm, were, at a remote period, burst asunder by some convulsive rent of the earth; and, in confirmation of this opinion, it has been observed, that the veins of lead in the mines, on one side, have corresponding veins of lead in the same direction on the other. The surrounding country is dreary, wild, and desolate.

View of the Peak and Entrance to the Great Cavern at Castleton.

Published June 10. 1817. by T. Cadell & W. Davies, Strand, London.

VIEW OF THE PEAK AND ENTRANCE TO THE GREAT CAVERN AT CASTLETON.

THE ruins of the ancient Castle, mentioned in the description of Castleton and Mam-Tor, form a conspicuous object in this engraving, which also conveys a very clear idea of the structure of the rugged mountain of the Peak. The entrance to the cavern, or, as *it* is more frequently termed, the *Devil's Cave*, is singularly impressive. It is situated in a deep and gloomy recess, formed by a chasm in the rocks, which range perpendicularly to a great height. The mouth of this stupendous excavation is about fourteen yards high and twenty yards wide; the arch at the entrance is regularly formed, and extends nearly three hundred feet in a direct line; this part is tolerably light, and is inhabited by a number of poor people, who manufacture twine; they have constructed small dwellings in this spacious vault, where they are sheltered from the extremes both of heat and cold. The combination of their machines and rude dwellings, with the sublime features of the natural scenery, has a very singular effect. After penetrating about thirty yards into the rock, the roof becomes lower, and a gentle descent of about one hundred and twenty feet conducts to the interior entrance of this tremendous cavern. Here the light of day disappears, and all further progress must be explored by the light of candles.

At the end of this cavern flows a river, (here termed the *First Water*) about forty feet wide, and two or three feet deep; over this the visitor is *ferried*, lying almost flat in the boat, which is pushed forward by the guide, who wades through the water; as the roof gradually slopes down here till it comes within about two feet of the surface of the water. On landing, the visitor finds himself in a cavern more spacious than the former, said to be seventy yards wide and forty in height. The height of it is horribly discovered by a few small apertures at the top, through which the light of day is dimly perceptible, but at such a distance that not the least benefit can be derived from it. Beyond this cavern flows another branch of the same river, usually called the *Second Water;* in general, it may be passed on foot, but at other times the guide's assistance is necessary, who carries the visitor over on his back. Having crossed this water, we arrive at another cavern, known by the name of *Roger Rain's House*, from the continual dropping of water from the crevices in the roof. Beyond this opens another fearful hollow called the *Chancel*. At this place the stranger is generally surprised by the sound of vocal harmony, whose strains, being mostly religious, burst unexpectedly on his ear, and issuing from a quarter where no object can be perceived, and where all is silent as the grave, is well calculated to inspire the most solemn and impressive ideas. A short advance further, discovers the hitherto invisible performers, who, taking another and higher path, have previously ascended to a natural gallery, where they stand with lighted candles in their hands.

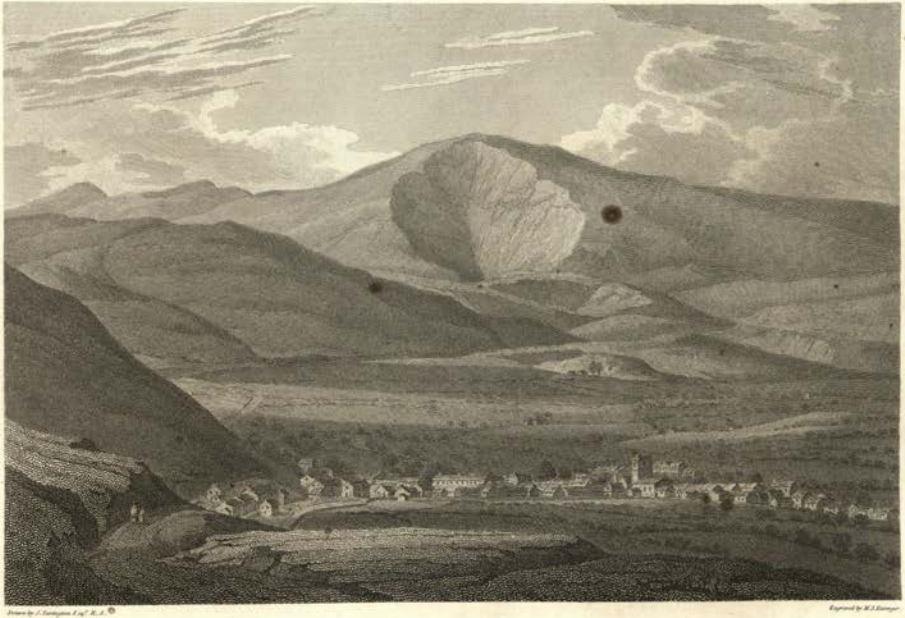
On quitting the chancel, the visitor drops into the *Devil's Cellar*, or half-way house, through three regular semicircular arches, formed by the hand of nature, and at length arrives beneath another vast concavity, which, from its uniform bell-like appearance, is denominated *Great Tom of Lincoln*. "The distance from this point to the termination of the cavern is not *considerable*; the vault gradually descends, the passage contracts, and at length nearly closes, leaving no more room than is sufficient for the passage of the water, which flows through a subterraneous channel of some miles; as the *ratchell*, or small stones, brought into the cavern after great rains, from the distant mines of the Peak Forest, evidently prove."

The entire length of this wonderful subterranean passage is said to be seven hundred and fifty yards; and its depth, from the surface of the

mountain, is about two hundred and seven. In the whole, the water is crossed seven times; stepping-stones are sufficient except at the first two; but after long-continued heavy rains, the water fills up a great part of the cavern, and rises to a considerable height, even near the entrance, so as to render the interior inaccessible.

Before the stranger quits this stupendous excavation, the guide usually entertains him with a *blast*, as it is termed; that is, the discharge of a small quantity of gunpowder wedged into the rock, producing an explosion only to be compared to a heavy and continued peal of thunder, which awfully reverberates along the roof and sides of the cave.

The effect of the light, when returning from the interior of the cavern, is singularly impressive; the appearance of day-break under a grey sky, interspersed with fleecy clouds, will convey something like an idea of it; but no one can see it without feeling the most lively emotions of pleasure.



Drawn by J. Farrington, Esq.r R.A.

Engraved by W.J. Bennett

Castleton and the Hill Mam-tor.

Published May 8. 1817. by T. Cadell & W. Davies, Strand, London.

CASTLETON AND THE HILL MAM-TOR.

THE Village of Castleton, which was formerly a market-town, is situated about twelve miles from Bakewell; and, according to the last population return, contained 931 inhabitants, who are chiefly employed in the lead mines. The approach to this place form Chapel-in-the-Frith, is by a long, and circuitous descent, called the *Winnats* or *Wind-gates*, from the stream of air that is constantly sweeping through the chasm. The road is carried in a winding direction in order to render the natural declivity of the ground passable by carriages. "Precipices, one thousand feet in height, dark, rugged, and perpendicular, heave their unweildy forms on each side of the road, which makes several inflections in its descent, and, frequently presenting themselves in front, threaten opposition to all further progress. At one of these sudden turns to the left, a most beautiful view of Castleton Vale, with the Villages of Castleton, Borough, and Hope, is unexpectedly thrown upon the eye; refreshing it with a rich picture of beauty, fertility, and variety, after the tedious uniformity of rude and hideous scenery to which it has so long been confined."

The Village of Castleton takes its name from an ancient castle, built about the time of the conquest, by William Peverel, a natural son of William the Conqueror; of this fortress some remains are yet to be seen on a steep eminence near the mouth of the celebrated Cavern, presently to be described; the castle was forfeited to the Crown by William Peverel the younger. In 1215 it was in the hands of the rebellious barons, from whom it was taken by William, Earl of Derby. Edward III. granted it to John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster; and it consequently became part of the Duchy Palatine of Lancaster. His Grace the Duke of Devonshire has the nominal appointment of Constable of the Castle, and is lessee (under the Crown) of the Manor or Honour, and Forest of Peak.

The Valley in which Castleton is situated, is perhaps the most striking in the High Peak; it is at least 800 feet deep, in many parts nearly two miles wide, and extends eastward to the distance of five or six miles. A number of lesser Dales, at various distances, are seen opening into it. The steep sides of the Valley are adorned with well-cultivated enclosures, rising one above another to its very edge. To the north, the country boldly swells into hills, terminating in two high points. Westward, it does not extend beyond the village of Castleton; but it there forms a noble amphitheatre, the back of which rises in many parts to the height of one thousand feet, and the front measures nearly two miles over. The village of Castleton, and Mam-Tor raising its head beyond, are singularly grand and striking objects. On the summit of this mountain are some vestiges of a Roman encampment.

MAM-TOR, or the *Shivering Mountain*, which is seen to great advantage in our View, is situated about two miles to the west of Castleton, and upwards of one thousand three hundred feet above the level of the valley. A part of its side has the appearance of a cascade, down which it continually discharges the *shale* or flaky substance of which it is composed. The vulgar error, that this mountain has suffered no diminution of its bulk, from the crumbling and decomposing of the shale on its sides, has long been exploded. On the confines of this mountain, and but little below the surface, is found that curious variegated mineral, which is formed into small ornamental obelisks, urns, and vases. This *fluor spar* is, in Derbyshire, called *Blue John*, from the blue veins that overspread the finest parts of it. Where it wears a yellowish hue, the vein is coarser; in many parts it is beautifully honeycombed and transparent.

Drawn by J. Burlington Esqr. R.A.

Engraved by F.C. Lewis.

Rocks called Mock Beggars Hall near Winster.

Published May 1. 1817, by T. Cadell & W. Davies, Strand, London.

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ROCKS CALLED MOCK BEGGARS' HALL NEAR WINSTER.

WINSTER is a small market town in the parish of Youlgrave, containing 188 houses, and 847 inhabitants, who are chiefly dependent upon the Lead mines for their support, and also upon inferior branches of the Cotton-trade. On its neighbouring common there are several cairns, or stone-barrows, in which, when opened about fifty years since, numerous reliques of British antiquity were discovered. But the principal object of curiosity here, though least noticed by tourists, is the singular pile of rocks, delineated in our engraving. The uppermost points of this Tor (whose proper name is Grand Tor) are two vast stones, standing upright, each eighteen feet high, and about sixty-six feet asunder in a direct line. From some unknown circumstances they have acquired the name of Robin Hood's Stride. They are also called by the very singular appellation of "Mock Beggars' Hall," from this mass of rocks exhibiting, at a distance, the appearance of a castle, and which, on the north side particularly, might induce the wearied traveller to make up to it, in the vain hope of procuring refreshment.

Drawn by J. Farrington, Esqr. R.A.

Engraved by T. Major

Ashbourn.

Published May 15 1803 by T. Cadell & W. Davies, Strand, London.

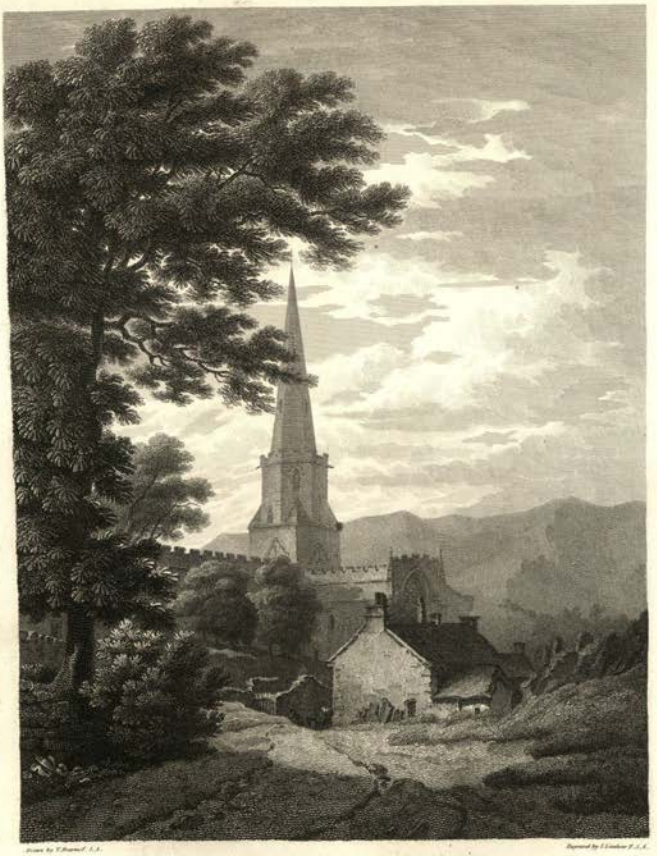
VIEW OF ASHBORNE.

THIS town is situated 13 miles from Derby, and 139 from London, on the road to Manchester, from which it is 47 miles distant. It has a market on Saturday, and eight fairs, January 1st, February 13th, April 3d, May 21st, July 5th, August 16th, October 26th, and November 29th, for horses, horned cattle, sheep, &c. The number of inhabitants in the town is about 2100.

In the month of February, 1644, there was a battle near the town of Ashborne, between the Royalists and the Parliamentarians, in which the former were defeated with considerable loss. King Charles was at Ashborne in the month of August, 1645.

The parish church, which forms a conspicuous object in the annexed engraving, is a large and handsome structure; it appears to have been rebuilt in 1241. In the north aisle are many monuments of the families of *Cokaine* and Boothby. Among the former is that of Sir Thomas Cokaine, "made knight at Tourney and Turwyne," in the reign of Henry VIII, and that of his grandson of the same name, who wrote a treatise on hunting, now extremely scarce, and died in 1592. The epitaphs on Sir Brooke Boothby, bart. who died in 1789, and some other of the family, were written by the present Sir Brooke Boothby, bart. In the middle of the aisle is a monument by Banks, in memory of his only child, Penelope, who died in 1791, aged six years. The figure of the deceased, of white marble, in a sleeping attitude, has been much admired. The inscriptions are in English, Latin, French, and Italian. This monument is inclosed in a wooden case, and kept under lock and key, by a person appointed by Sir Brooke Boothby. In the North transept is the tomb of the Dean of Clogher (Langton), who lost his life by falling with his horse down a precipice in Dovedale.

G. H. Errington, esq. is Lessee of the Rectory of Ashborne, under the Dean of Lincoln, who is patron of the vicarage. There are meeting-houses at Ashborne, for the Wesleyans and Calvinistic Methodists. The Grammar school at Ashborne was founded in 1585, by Sir Thomas Cokaine and others. The endowment of this school is now about 240l. per annum, of which the master has two thirds, and the usher the remainder. There are Charity Schools also for 30 boys and 30 girls, founded by Mr. Nicholas Spalden, in 1710. The same Mr. Spalden founded also a hospital for four Clergymen's widows, and an alms-house for ten paupers. There are also at Ashborne, an alms-house for eight, founded by Roger Owfield in 1610; and another for six poor widows, founded by Mr. Christopher Pegge in 1669.



Drawn by T. Hearne R.A. Engraved by J. Landseer R.A.

Bakewell Church.

Published May 8. 1787. by T. Cadell & W. Davies, Strand. London.

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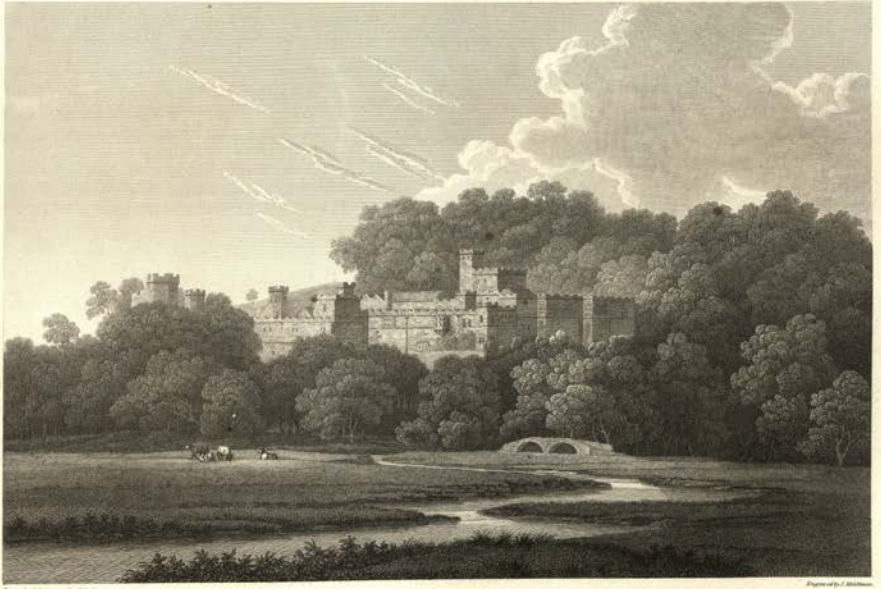
VIEW OF BAKEWELL CHURCH.

THE town of Bakewell is situated in the Peak of *Derbyshire*, upon the small river Wye, 26 miles from Derby. The church, which is a handsome building, with a spire, exhibits the architecture of various periods. At the West end is a highly-enriched Saxon arch. The principal monuments of note are those of Sir Thomas Wensley, who was mortally wounded whilst fighting on the side of the house of Lancaster at the battle of Shrewsbury; Sir George Vernon and his two wives, who died in the early part of Elizabeth's reign, with their figures at full length; and two magnificent monuments for Sir John Manners, who died in 1611, and his wife Dorothy, daughter and coheiress of Sir George Vernon, and for Sir George Manners, who died in 1627, with their figures in alabaster. In the south aisle is an ancient monument for Sir Godfrey Foljambe, who died in 1376, and Avena his wife.. In the Church-yard is a stone cross of great antiquity. The benefice of *Bakewell is a vicarage, in the gift of* the Dean and Chapter of Litchfield, who have the impropriation.



Drawn by J. Farlington, Esq.r R.A.

Engraved by J. Middiman.

Haddon Hall.

Published May 15. 1787, by T. Cadell & W. Davies Strand. London.

VIEW OF HADDON.

THIS ancient castellated mansion is the Manor-House of the Manor of Nether-Haddon, which belonged at an early period to the family of Avenell; a co-heiress of Avenell brought it to the Vernons, who resided here for several generations. Sir Richard Vernon, of Haddon, was Speaker of the Parliament held at Leicester in 1425; his son of the same name was the last person who held for life the high office of Constable of England. Sir Henry Vernon, grandson of the latter, was Governor to Prince Arthur, son of Henry VIII. who is said to have resided with him at Haddon. The Haddon branch of the Vernons became extinct in 1565, by the death of Sir George Vernon, who, by the magnificence of his retinue, and his great hospitality, is said to have acquired the name of "King of the Peak." Dorothy, the younger of his coheiresses, brought Haddon to Sir John Manners, second son of Thomas, the first Earl of Rutland, of that family, and immediate ancestor of his Grace the Duke of Rutland, who is the present proprietor.

Haddon-hall, which is situated on a rising ground in the vale of Derwent, surrounded by woody scenery, exhibits the architecture of various periods, having been built at several times by the families of Vernon and Manners. The gallery in the South front, about 110 feet in length, and 17 in width, was built, or at least fitted up, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. The great hall was the ancient dining room. Most of the other apartments, which are numerous, are of small dimensions. About the year 1760, the house was entirely stripped of its furniture, which was removed to Belvoir Castle, but the building is still kept in good repair. The Rutland family have not resided at Haddon since the reign of Queen Anne, when the first Duke lived there occasionally in great state; and is said to have kept his Christmas with open house, in the true style of old English hospitality.

Buxton.

Published May 15 1817, by T. Cadell & W. Davies, Strand, London.

VIEW OF BUXTON.

BUXTON, well known for its celebrated baths, is situated about 34 miles from Derby, 12 from Bakewell, about 22 from Manchester, and about 160 from London. The baths at Buxton, are supposed to have been known to the Romans. It appears, by Dr. Jones's Treatise on these Waters, published in 1572, that they were then in high repute, and that Buxton was a place of considerable resort. The great hall, for the accommodation of visitors, had been erected not long before by the Earl of Shrewsbury. By Queen Elizabeth's permission, reluctantly obtained, the Earl appears to have visited Buxton four times, with his illustrious prisoner, Mary Queen of Scots, in 1573, 1576, 1580, and 1582. During one of her visits, that accomplished and unfortunate Princess applied to this place, Cæsar's verses upon Feltria, with some alteration:—

Buxtona, quæ calidæ celebrabere nomine lymphæ,
Forte mihi posthac non adeunda, vale.

Buxton, whose fame thy milk-warm waters tell,
Whom I, perhaps, no more shall see—farewell.

We find Queen Elizabeth's favourite ministers, Leicester and Burleigh, among the other noble visitors at Buxton, in 1573, 1575, and 1576.

The old hall was taken down about the year 1670, and a more commodious edifice built on its site, by William, Earl of Devonshire. The baths, five in number, (two of which are private) are inclosed within this building. The water is drank at a spring, called St. Ann's Well, where is a small pump-room. The temperature of the waters is 82 degrees. They are chiefly recommended in gout and rheumatism, and when taken internally, for the derangement of the biliary and digestive organs, and diseases of the urinary passages. In our View, the Crescent forms a principal feature:—it comprises three hotels, with a ball-room, &c. &c. and was erected by the late Duke of Devonshire, in the years 1785 and 1786, at the enormous expense of £120,000. Near it are extensive stables, enclosing a circular area of sixty yards diameter, and coach-houses capable of containing about threescore carriages. A privilege, which Dr. Jones suggested more than two centuries ago, as a great advantage to the place, was obtained in the year 1813, by the grant of a weekly market on Saturday, at Buxton, and four fairs, February 3, April 1, May 2, and September 8.

Buxton now holds a distinguished place among the fashionable watering-places; but, in order that its advantages may not be exclusively appropriated to the opulent, there is a fund at Buxton, raised, chiefly by a small subscription from the company, for the support of poor persons resorting thither for the benefit of the waters. It is supported by the contribution of one shilling each, paid by all visitors on their arrival, the collections at two sermons, and casual donations. The funds, of course, vary, but £340 have been collected from these sources, and above 430 pauper patients have received, in consequence, the benefit of the waters during the season.

A new chapel has lately been built at Buxton, which was opened for divine service on the 9th of August, 1812. There are Meeting-houses for the Unitarians, and for the Wesleyan Methodists. A charity school, founded by subscription in 1674, has an ample endowment in lands.

Drawn by J. Farington, Esq.re R.A.

Engraved by F.C. Lewis.

Derby.

Published Nov.r 6. 1811 by T. Cadell & W. Davies Strand London.

Drawn by J. Farington Esq.r R. A.

Engraved by J. Middiman

View of All Saints Tower at Derby.

Published Nov.r 6.1789 by T. Cadell & W. Davies Strand London.

VIEW OF DERBY.

DERBY, the county-town, lies on the great road from London to Manchester, being 126 miles from the former, and 60 from the latter place. The Saxon name of this town was Northworthige. The Danes gave it the name of Deoraby. Derby has been a corporate town beyond the memory of man: the present corporation, under a charter of King Charles I. consists of a Mayor, nine Aldermen, 14 Brethren, and 14 Capital Burgesses, with the usual officers. It has sent members to parliament since the year 1294, the right of election being in the freemen and sworn burgesses. The County Assizes have been held at Derby from time immemorial. The County hall, which has been much improved within a few years, was built in 1659; the County gaol in 1756. The Epiphany, Easter, and Michaelmas Quarter Sessions are held at Derby. There is a great market at this town on Friday, for corn and all sorts of provisions, and a smaller market for butter, eggs, &c. on Wednesday. The fairs are Monday after January 6; January 25; March 21; Friday in Easter week; Friday after May 1; Friday in Whitsun week; July 25; September 27; and Friday before October 11. In 1712, the number of inhabitants at Derby was calculated at 4,000; in 1801, they amounted to 10,832, and in 1811, to 13,043. Derby was formerly famous for dyeing cloth, and is said to have been a great mart for wool; about a century ago, its chief trade was in malting and brewing ale, which was very celebrated. The first silk mill that had been established in England was constructed at Derby, about the year 1700, by Mr. Cotchett; the improved machinery from Italy was introduced not many years afterwards by Mr. John Lambe. These silk mills are still in existence. The stocking manufacture originated about the same time as the silk mill; Messrs. Strutts' ingenious invention of making ribbed stockings, took place here about 1756; the stocking manufacture is now carried on to a great extent in Derby and its neighbourhood. The porcelain manufacture established about the year 1750, by Mr. Duesbury is still carried on—Other manufactures are the slitting mills for preparing iron for various purposes, the copper works, both established between the years 1730 and 1740; a bleaching mill, worked by steam, a calico factory; two worsted mills; a mill for making tin plates; a red-lead mill; white-lead works; a shot mill.; and the manufactory for making vases and other ornamental articles from the fluor-spar, called Blue John. The river Derwent was made navigable to Derby in the year 1719, but the navigation has been discontinued since the completion of the Derby Canal in 1794. By this Canal the town is supplied with coals, building-stone, gypsum, and various other articles; coals are again exported by the same channel, as well as manufactured goods, cheese, &c.

Derby was captured by the Danes about the year 918, and retaken by the brave Ethelflida, Alfred's daughter; after this it fell again into the hands of the Danes, from whom King Edmund recovered it in 942. On the 13th of January, 1585, Mary Queen of Scots was lodged for one night at Derby, on her road from Winfield Manor-house to Tutbury Castle. In 1635, King Charles I. visited Derby, accompanied by the Elector Palatine; in the month of August, 1642, he marched through Derby with his army. Soon afterwards John Gill came with his forces, and placed a garrison in the town for the parliament, and it continued to be his head-quarters during the war. On the 21st of November, 1688, the Earl of Devonshire came with a retinue to Derby, and read the declaration of the Prince of Orange. On the 4th of December, 1745, Charles Edward Stuart, commonly called the Young Pretender, entered Derby with his army, consisting of about 7000 men. He was lodged at a house then belonging to the Earl of Exeter, in Full street, now occupied by Mr. Edwards. This place, however, proved the

termination of his rash enterprise—for on the 2d evening of their stay, a council of the rebel chiefs was held, when it was resolved to commence their retreat, which was carried into effect at an early hour the next morning.

Among eminent natives of Derby may be mentioned, Dr. Thomas Linacre, founder of the College of Physicians; William Hutton, of Birmingham, author of the Histories of that town, of Derby, his native place, and of the Roman wall, the extent of which he traversed on foot at the age of 78; and Joseph Wright, the late eminent artist, who died in 1797. Among persons of eminence, who have made Derby their residence, may be enumerated Thomas Parker, the first Earl of Macclesfield, who practised here many years as an attorney; John Whitehurst, author of an Enquiry into the original state and formation of the Earth, who followed his occupation of a clock and watch-maker at Derby for 40 years; and the late Dr. Erasmus Darwin, the well known author of "the Botanic Garden," who practised there many years as a Physician. Derby gave the title of Earl to the ancient family of De Ferrars, afterwards to the Plantagenets of the Royal blood. It has been enjoyed by the Stanley family ever since 1485.

There were, in ancient time, four religious houses in Derby; the Abbey of St. Helens; a priory of Benedictine Nuns; a small priory of Cluniac Monks; and a convent of Dominican Friars. The Abbey of St. Helens was founded in the reign of King Stephen, by Robert, Earl Ferrars; and removed to Derby in the following reign, in consequence of a benefaction of Hugh, Dean of Derby; a hospital was founded on the old site, where is now the manufactory for vases, &c. At the time of the Dissolution, the revenues of the Abbey of St. Helens were valued at £258 15s. 3d. The site was granted to Sir William West, and now belongs to Robert Holden, Esq. whose mansion, called Darley Abbey, was built by the Wolley family about 1729. The Benedictine Nunnery was founded by an Abbot of Darley in the reign of Henry II. Its revenues were estimated, at the time of the Dissolution, at only £18 6s. 8d. per annum. The site, which was on the west side of Nun's Green, now belongs to Frederick Mundy, Esq. The Cluniac Priory, dedicated to St. James, was a cell to Bermondsey Abbey. Its revenues were estimated at £11 15s. 11d. per annum, and its lands are supposed to have been granted to the Corporation. The Convent of Dominican, or Black Friars, was founded in, or before, 1290; its revenues were estimated at £18 6s. per annum. The site, which was granted in 1543 to John Hinde, became, in the early part of the last century, the property of the Crompton family, who erected on it a capital mansion, now the property and residence of Mrs. Henley.

There are in Derby five parishes; All Saints, St. Alkmund's, St. Michael's, St. Peter's, and St. Werburgh's. The parish church of All Saints, has a very handsome and lofty Gothic tower, built in the reign of Henry VII.

The body of the church was rebuilt after the designs of Gibbs, and finished in 1725. The south aisle of the chancel, is the burial place of the Cavendish family. In this aisle are the monuments of Elizabeth, the celebrated Countess of Shrewsbury, who built Chatsworth, Hardwick, and Oldcotes; William, the second Earl of Devonshire, and Christian, his Countess; William, Earl of Besborough, by Nollekens, and Caroline, his Countess. In the vault beneath, lie buried most of the illustrious family of Cavendish, including Henry Cavendish, the celebrated Chemist and Natural Philosopher. The brave Earl of Northampton, who was killed at Hopton Heath, lies also in this vault. The Church of All Saints was formerly collegiate, having seven prebendaries. The College-house is the property and residence of Daniel Parker Coke, Esq. All Saints is now a vicarage, in the gift of the Corporation. In this parish is an alms-house, founded in 1599, for eight poor men, and four poor women, by the Countess of Shrewsbury, and endowed with £100 per annum. It was rebuilt by the late Duke of Devonshire, and augmented with £50 per annum. St. Alkmund's, also, is a vicarage, in the gift of the Corporation, augmented with an estate given by Mr. Samuel Goodwin in 1712. The black alms-house in this parish, was founded by Robert Wilmot, Esq. in 1638, for six poor men, and four poor women, who have a pension of 1s. 6d. a week each.

St. Michael's is a vicarage in the gift of the Crown—St. Peter's a vicarage in the gift of the Impropriator, Sir Willoughby Dixie, Bart.—St. Werburgh's, is a vicarage in the gift of the Crown.

The Roman Catholics, the Quakers, Unitarians, Independents, General and Particular Baptists, and the Wesleyan Methodists, have places of worship at Derby. The Quakers were first called by that name at Derby, as appears by a passage in Fox's Journal. The Unitarians occupy the Meeting-house which belonged to the old Presbyterian congregation, in Friar's Gate.

In the parish of St. Peter, is the ancient Free Grammar School, which existed as early as the twelfth century. It is free to the sons of burgesses; the head master has a salary of £40 per annum; the second master £20. Schools, on the plans of Dr. Bell, and Joseph Lancaster, were established at Derby in 1812; the former had, in 1816, about 285 boys, and 185 girls; the latter was only for boys, of whom there were about 145.

The Derbyshire General Infirmary (in the parish of St. Peter), was opened in the year 1810. It is constructed on an improved plan; among its most striking advantages, are two spacious day rooms for convalescents; a fever-house, completely separated from other parts of the building, though under the same roof; a subdivision into small wards; and an excellent method of warming and ventilating, when necessary, every part of the building. The Infirmary is capable of accommodating eighty patients.

Not far from the Infirmary is the Ordnance Depôt, completed in 1805, from the designs of the late Surveyor-General of the Works, James Wyatt, Esq. The Armoury is capable of containing 15,000 stand of arms; the Powder Magazines, of containing 1200 barrels. There are barracks for a detachment of artillery, and buildings for the residence of civil officers.

Drawn by J. Farington, Esq.R.A.

Engraved by Elmyn.

Matlock Bath.

Published May 15. 1811. by T. Cadell & W. Davies Strand London.

Drawn by J. Farlington, Esq.r R.A.

Engraved by F.C. Lewis

North View of Matlock Bath.

Published May 25. 1817, by T. Cadell, Strand, London.

MATLOCK BATH.

MATLOCK BATH is situated about a mile and a half from the village, and though few situations can surpass it in beauty, it did not begin to attract notice, until the close of the seventeenth century, when its warm springs were first applied to medicinal purposes. The first bath, which was of wood, lined with lead, was constructed in the year 1698; but many years elapsed before the neighbouring roads were put into a state of repair, and suitable accommodations were provided for the reception of visitors. In process of time, however, improvements of every sort were gradually made; a stone bath was constructed at the original spring, where a lodging and boarding-house were erected; other springs were discovered; new baths were made; and additional lodging-houses were built, both public and private, to accommodate the increasing number of visitants. A carriage road was likewise made through the valley, and the roads were improved in every direction.

Of Matlock Bath, we have given two Engravings; one representing the principal range of Buildings contiguous to the old Bath, which is most frequented. The other is a

NORTH VIEW OF MATLOCK BATH,

and exhibits a general view of the place, with its surrounding scenery. The river Derwent is here a very conspicuous object, and takes a bold sweep, which greatly adds to the beauty of the spot. The principal Bath is twenty yards above the river; and from it, to the top of the rocks, on the west side of the House, is a distance of upwards of three hundred and fifty feet, where stand some small cottages. From these there are several closes of grass land, on another ascent, which becomes rugged and steep. The lofty wooded rocks, rising from the river, on the left side of this landscape, are highly picturesque, and are continued in a long line to the end of the Dale.

The Matlock waters are tepid, the temperature being about 68 degrees: they are extremely pure, and greatly resemble those at Bristol Hotwells, both in their chemical and medicinal properties; and, like them, are recommended in hectic complaints, diabetes, &c.

At Matlock, there are extensive cotton-works, belonging to Mr. Arkwright and others. The first cotton-factory, in this neighbourhood, was erected about the year 1780, at Cromford, by the late Sir Richard Arkwright, who, by his distinguished mechanical talents, raised himself from a humble situation in life, to the possession of a princely fortune; while his improvements in the cotton manufacture have tended greatly to enrich the country. In 1788, Sir Richard built a large castellated mansion at Willersley, in the parish of Matlock, for his own residence. It is now the property and seat of his son, Richard Arkwright, Esq. M. P. The walks at Willersley, are cut out of the wood that overhangs the Derwent, with much taste, and command uninterrupted views of the most picturesque scenery in the vicinity of Matlock Bath. At Willersley, there are several fine paintings, by the late Mr. Wright, of Derby; among which are a portrait of Sir Richard Arkwright, and a singularly beautiful View of the Lake of Ullswater, which was purchased by Mr. Arkwright for three hundred guineas.

Between the Bath and the Village of Matlock, the ride is equally romantic with the entrance of the Dale; but in one place, the rock, from its superior height and boldness, has acquired the name of Matlock Great, or High Tor.

Drawn by J. Farrington, Esq.r R.A.

Engraved by John Landseer.

Matlock Church.

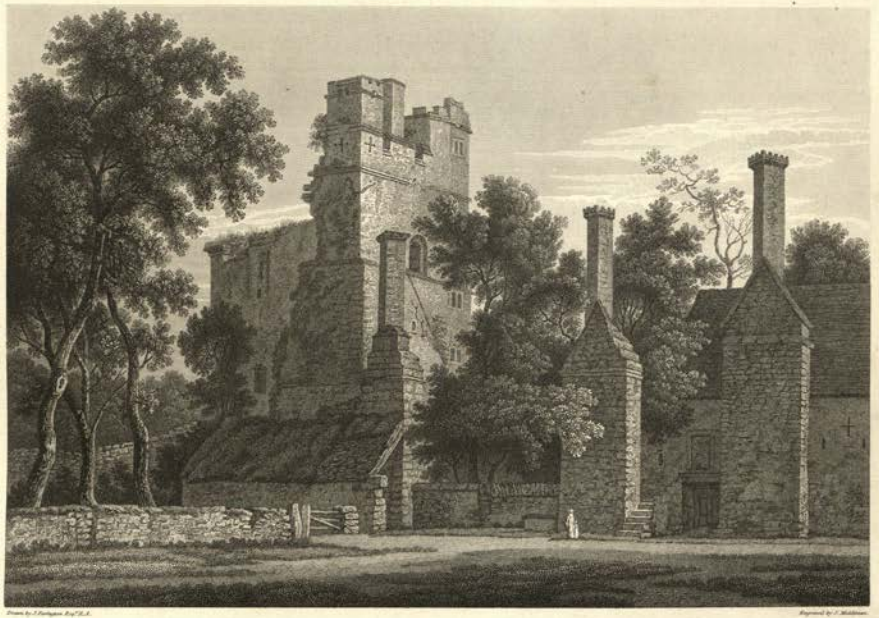
Published May 15.1817. by T. Cadell. & W. Davies. Strand. London.

MATLOCK CHURCH.

THE Village of Matlock is 144 miles from London, and 18 from Derby; it is situated in the delightful vale to which it has given its name; and the parish, according to the returns under the last population act, contained 2,490 inhabitants, most of whom are employed in the neighbouring lead mines, and in the manufacture of cotton.

Matlock has been celebrated for nearly a century, as well on account of its medicinal waters, as for the singular grandeur and beauty of its scenery. The houses of this village are chiefly of stone; and at its entrance there is a neat stone bridge; at some distance from the latter stands the Church, delineated in our view, together with part of the village. The benefice is a rectory in the patronage of the Dean of Lincoln. Matlock Church contains a nave, side aisles, and a small chancel; the interior presents nothing remarkable, but its exterior, which is embattled, and has an ancient tower crowned with pinnacles, has a fine effect, from its peculiar situation on the verge of a romantic rock, surrounded with wood.

At the foot of the village, in the foreground, is seen the Derwent, with a rustic bridge, of three blocks of stone, thrown across its current.



South View of Winfield Manor House.

Published June 10. 1817 by T. Cadell & W. Davies Strand London.

SOUTH VIEW OF WINFIELD MANOR HOUSE.

THIS ancient mansion was built in the reign of Henry VI. by Ralph, Lord Cromwell, the Lord Treasurer, but it is doubtful whether he ever inhabited it. Before it was finished, he sold the reversion of the estate to John Talbot, the second Earl of Shrewsbury, who lost his life at the battle of Northampton. It appears, by the steward's account of the Talbot family, that this Earl expended considerable sums in completing the building; that he resided at the Manor-house, and that it was one of the principal seats of his five immediate successors. George, the fourth Earl, died at Winfield Manor in 1541; his grandson, George, the sixth Earl, had, for seventeen years, the custody of the unfortunate Mary Queen of Scots, who was at Winfield Manor, for some months, in the year 1569. In this year, says Camden, Leonard Dacre contrived a way how to convey the captive Queen out of the custody wherein she was kept at Winfield, in the County of Derby, under the Earl of Shrewsbury. The plot was discovered, and the design prevented. In the latter end of 1584, she was again, for some months, at Winfield, whence she was removed, in January, 1585, to Tutbury Castle. It appears, from Sir Ralph Sadler's papers, that there were, in all, 210 persons, including gentlemen, yeomen, officers, and soldiers, employed in the custody of this Queen, at Winfield Manor, in the month of November, 1584. At the commencement of the civil war, Winfield Manor-house was garrisoned for the Parliament. The Earl of Newcastle took it by storm, in the month of November, 1643. It was then made a Royal Garrison, and the command given, by the Earl of Newcastle, to Colonel Roger Molineux. In the month of July, 1644, Winfield Manor-house was besieged by Lord Grey, of Groby, and Sir John Gell. It appears to have stood a siege of some length, for in the month of August, the King sent General Hastings to its relief, but his troops were beaten by the Earl of Denbigh and Sir John Gell, who then conducted the siege.

After the battle of Marston-Moor, a division of the Earl of Manchester's army, came to the aid of the besiegers, and the garrison surrendered, after sustaining a battery of a few hours from the united forces. Colonel Dalby, the Governor, was killed during the siege. The Garrison of Winfield was dismantled, by order of Parliament, in 1646. This old mansion appears to have been inhabited, in 1678, by Mr. Immanuel Halton, then steward to the Duke of Norfolk, who possessed it in right of inheritance, from one of the co-heiresses of Gilbert, Earl of Shrewsbury, who died in 1616. Mr. Halton purchased the Duke's share of the estate. In 1774, in consequence of a partition of the estate, the whole of the Manor-house became the property of Immanuel Halton, Esq. (a descendant of Mr. Immanuel Halton, above-mentioned,) who pulled down a considerable part of this beautiful Gothic mansion, and made use of the materials in building a house at the bottom of the hill, which is now the property and residence of his son, Winfield Halton, Esq.

Drawn by J. Farington, Esq.r R. A.

Engraved by J. B. Pye

Wirksworth

Published May 8. 1815. by T. Cadell & W. Davies, Strand. London.

VIEW OF WIRKSWORTH.

WIRKSWORTH, which is the chief town of the Wapertake, to which it gives name, is situated 14 miles from Derby, and 140 from London. The market, which is on Tuesday, is for butchers' meat, and other provisions. There are four fairs, Shrove Tuesday, May 12, September 8, the second Tuesday in October, for horned cattle, sheep, horses, &c. The number of inhabitants, in 1811, were stated to be 3474. The Barmote-courts, for regulating all disputes relating to the mining concerns within the Wapertake, are held at Wirksworth. The Town-hall was built in 1773, by direction of Thomas, Lord Hyde, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, to which Duchy the Lordship of the town belongs.

In the parish church are several monuments, for the families of Vernon, Gell, Blackwall, Wigley, Lowe, and Hurt. The Manor of Rectory belongs to the Dean of Lincoln, who is Patron of the vicarage.

Anthony Gell, Esq. in 1576, founded a Grammar School at Wirksworth, and endowed it with lands, now let at about £170 per annum, and an Alms-house, to which he gave a rent charge of £20 per annum. The endowment, both of the school and alms-house, have been augmented by subsequent benefactions.

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a project facilitated by the Rotary Club of Bombay
on 10 August, 2018